

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1901—TWENTY PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TURK CHANGES FRONT

M. Constans' Ultimatum Brings Porte to Attitude of Submission.

EDICT ISSUED GRANTING FRENCH DEMANDS

Quays Company Permitted to Extend Its Operations at Will.

OTHER CLAIMS EASY OF DISPOSITION

Manner of Payment the Only Question Still Unsettled.

FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS ARE DELIGHTED

Igely Removal of the Trouble Allays Their Fears of Embarrassing Complications During Czar's Coming Visit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—The Quays company question has been settled, as expected, in accordance with the desires of France.

An imperial trade has been issued ordering that the company shall be allowed to exercise freely all the rights granted by the concession.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Turkey has yielded to French pressure, as was inevitable, and a full rupture of the relations between the two countries has been avoided.

In consequence of the declaration made to the Porte by the French ambassador that he will not insist upon the restoration of foreign affairs, an imperial trade has been issued directing that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of the free exercise by the quays company of the rights of using the concession.

A firm for the settlement of the matters in question will, it is believed, be issued shortly.

French Feel Relieved.

The foreign office officials do not conceal their delight at the settlement of the Turkish difficulty. During the last few days it was evident that some anxiety was felt lest the affair mar the festivities on the occasion of the czar's visit.

The correspondence of the Associated Press learns that M. Constans' dispatch was brief, but it leaves no doubt that the sultan has yielded all that was wanted in the matter of the quays, by issuing an irade recognizing the full rights claimed by the French company to extend its operations, buy land and start a canal, also removing the annoying restrictions hitherto imposed by the customs and police officials. This not only ends the dispute but ends also all question of the repurchase of the company's concession by the Porte at the present time.

Regarding the other French claims, as their amount has been admitted by Turkey the negotiations only turn on the manner of payment. It is believed this will be arranged quickly.

DENMARK IS READY TO SELL

Inside Information Is Said to Deal for West Indian Islands Will Soon Be Consummated.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—A prominent politician, in the councils of the ministry, today told a representative of the Associated Press that the sale of the Danish West Indies, it was confidently expected, would be consummated before the close of the present year.

The king and the new cabinet have concluded that it is absolutely necessary for Denmark to dispose of the islands and a majority of the Rigsdag favors the sale, as does also the public. The only objection, the correspondent's informant further said, arises in connection with the price (\$3,750,000) being considered too small. However, the final approval of the Rigsdag is believed to be assured and it is said that legislative ratification will be given in Washington in December.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Copenhagen dispatch summarizing the satisfactory state of negotiations on the American acquisition of the Danish West Indies is substantially in line with the information which has come to Washington from time to time. The negotiations are still pending, however, and it cannot be said that they have reached a stage of finality. The figure reached in the Copenhagen advices, namely \$3,750,000, is approximately that under which the negotiations have proceeded. The satisfactory views expressed at Copenhagen are favorably received here.

ADVISES EUROPE TO DIP IN

London Saturday Review Objects to Being Eliminated from South America.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Saturday Review says: "It would appear as if steps were actually being taken in Austria-Hungary to commence the threatened tariff war with the United States. The tariff on American iron and steel is being raised, and the American invasion of the Venetian boot industry is one of the principal causes of the grave discontent, as it greatly reduces the prices of the Austrian producers and may lead to serious troubles."

"There is no doubt North American interference in South American affairs may in the future lead to European activity. We do not regret this, as we have always pointed out that Europe ought not to allow itself to be eliminated from South American concerns. It would be well if the states of the southern continent would settle their own quarrels and remove the excuse for North American interference."

Chorus Girls Organize.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A meeting of 100 ballet and chorus girls this week discussed the best way of protecting girls against immoral managers. Among the propositions is that a "white list" of theatrical managers who properly protect the women and girls in their employ should be prepared and circulated with a request that the public patronize only the managers named.

Not All of India Is Dry.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Simla, India, thirteen inches of rain have fallen there during the last three days.

Disturbances in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—Serious disturbances are reported to have occurred at Mush, Armenia, but no details have been received.

Decrease Bonuses on French Sugar.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A decree reducing the bonuses on French sugars exported after September 1 was published today.

COLOR LINE AT BIG HOTEL

London Manager Refuses to Draw It, Though Criticized by Americans.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Trouble arose a few days ago over an effort to have the color line drawn at Stern's hotel, Victoria street. Four negro delegates from America to the Economic Methodist conference put up at the hotel. A large number of Americans were already lodged there. After dinner on the evening the negro delegates arrived a deputation consisting of four American men and two women waited on the hotel manager, Harry Richardson, and asked that the colored guests be accommodated elsewhere.

Manager Richardson replied that color made no difference with him so long as the conduct of the guests was orderly and their accounts paid. He pointed out that he had had Indian and African princes and princesses staying there when the hotel was full of Americans and no complaint had been raised.

The black delegates are still at the hotel and only two Americans left on account of the manager's refusal of their request to turn the negroes out.

Similar trouble occurred in 1889, when fifty Methodist ministers came over to attend a conference. Two of the clergymen were negroes and as the others refused to live at the same hotel or associate with them in any way the tourist agency which had made the arrangements had not only to refund their money to the boycotted men, but compensate them handsomely as well.

"A few of the delegates here now to whose presence objection has been raised are bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church: Bishop Derrick of New York, Bishop Gaines of Atlanta, Ga., and Bishop Tanner of Philadelphia. Another is Prof. W. W. Williford of Wilberforce university, Ohio.

W. Winfield, manager of the Anglo-Saxon American bank in New York, who is staying at the hotel, said: "With regard to Bishop Gaines and his objection, I don't know where you will see him. He is very much and make no objection to them. They crossed on the steamship St. Louis with me and were very popular. I strongly object, however, to colored people generally mixing in hotels with white people. As to my opinion, Mr. Richardson's action, excuse him because he is an Englishman, if he were an American nothing would make me do so."

THIS AIRSHIP IS A BIRD

Within Its Hollow Body Its Passengers May Cross Seas at Ease.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A new British airship, which the inventor, Thomas Buchanan of Portsmouth, has been working twenty years, will be completed in a few weeks, it is expected.

The inventor is confident that it will overcome the difficulties encountered by M. Santos Dumont. The great object in its construction has been to follow the shape of a bird, even to the head and the beak. The principal steering gear is a large aluminum rudder, shaped like a fish's tail.

It marks a new departure in the construction of airships, as the passengers will be seated in a car, but inside the body of the contrivance. It will be driven by two powerful propellers, one on each side. The blades are specially constructed to get a good grip on the air.

The gasoline motors and cabin are in the lower part of the airship, which is built of steel and bamboo with alcohols fore and aft. The front of the balloon toward the beak is transparent, so that the steerer may see the direction in which he is going. The whole ship is surrounded by a covering which reduces its angles and consequently will lessen the resistance of the air. Mr. Buchanan is confident of success. He will attend the trial trip in a few weeks. He says:

"My yacht will ascend or descend vertically or from an angle without carrying ballast and without loss of buoyancy. It will travel at any distance from the earth's surface, at any altitude, in any direction against the wind, at from ten to forty miles an hour, according to the head wind. It will cross from one continent to another or if chosen will alight within twenty yards of the place of starting, and being under perfect control in every way, it will remain stationary in midair for reconnoitering purposes or discharging explosives."

KILLED BY STAGE FRIGHT

Lacie Manier Wins Hearts by Her Dramatic Work and Her Own Gives Way.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Stage fright killed Lacie Manier, a young Parisienne, who was making her debut as actress at the Vichy after having won hearts at the National Dramatic conservatory. She had played distractedly and her throat had so contracted that she could hardly produce a sound. At the end of the first act her associates of the force of stage fright and tried to give her encouragement to go on for the second act.

As she started to make an entrance her heart fluttered wildly and the stage physician advised her against continuing. But the girl, unwilling to embarrass the company, gave a lurch and went on, simply saying:

"I am unwell to this business and will abandon the stage forever after tonight."

During the second act she forgot her lines and the audience was painfully conscious of the awful struggle the young actress was making to spur her memory. Presently the spectators saw her fall backward dead. She was handsome and robust. After a post-mortem examination the doctors said she was killed solely by excessive emotion.

ST. LOUIS VEXES GERMANY

Effort to Get Kaiser to Visit Exposition Routes Wrath of Court Circles.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, Aug. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The efforts being made in America to induce the Kaiser to visit the St. Louis exposition has aroused much indignation in court and military circles in Berlin.

One indignated person writing in a leading military newspaper calls the attempt an unscrupulous bit of advertising for social and political gain. The Kaiser certainly will not go to St. Louis.

PLAIN TALK FOR CZAR

Kaiser Intends to Uproar Himself When Russian Comes Visiting.

WILL DO IT IN FRIENDLY WAY, HOWEVER

Their Meeting at Dantes to Resemble Quiet Love Feast.

LORD ROBERTS TO SEE FINE DISPLAY

Imperial Maneuvers Will Show Germany's Progress.

KING EDWARD OUT OF HOMBURG'S SIGHT

His Automobile Is So Constructed That Its Sides Nearly Seclude Him—Countess Walderssee Still in Public Eye.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—While the papers are flooded with details of the czar's approaching visit to France, confirmation of the announcement that his majesty will also attend the German naval maneuvers, which was made in Paris some days ago, was for some reason known only to official minds kept back from the German public.

The statement that the czar will visit Dantes in private and that no minister will be present is quite wrong. Both Count von Buelow and Count Lamdorff will accompany their imperial masters. Attempts, therefore, to divert the meeting of a political character are vain. Nothing important will be included, but the mere fact that Emperor William will have an opportunity of exchanging personally his views on pending questions is regarded as politically important.

"The emperors will meet as good friends, from the conviction that it is the best thing for both to be good friends, though attempts may be made here and there to mar that friendship."

The meeting will take place on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The czar's visit will last only forty-eight hours.

German Maneuvers at Same Time.

At the same time that the czar will be reviewing the French fleet and troops, the German imperial maneuvers, to which Lord Roberts, the British commander-in-chief, has been invited, will be in progress in the country south of Dirschau on the Vistula. The maneuvers are of exceptional interest.

"His majesty said it has no great value, but, though simple, it seemed pretty, and he hopes you will wear it for old friendship's sake."

KING'S HORSES IN THE NAME

Edward Will Have the Queen and Court at Ascot with State Ceremonial.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram—King Edward's race horses will run next year in his majesty's name and colors. The likelihood of them being so treated was first announced to the public by Lord Hackett, who will be accepted, of course, as in the nature of a command, hence there is great jubilation among the West End tradespeople. But there are misgivings and disappointments in society, which are accustomed to patronize Parisian modes.

The material most largely used in coronation dresses will be silk and most London firms in the trade admit that the British silks are inferior to that manufactured in Lyons and other continental towns. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 has gone from this country to the continent every year for manufactured silks, but the importing of them may now be lessened, the princess of Wales having been queen consort, and as it is well known her majesty dresses in the latest Parisian modes.

Good silk is made at Maclesfield and Manchester, and Irish poplin, though expensive, will be in great demand. But those ladies who are accustomed to have their costumes from Paris deplore the prospect of patronizing the local command will preclude them from dressing in the best style.

In any case, for the trimmings and the ornaments, the British manufacturers will have to resort to France and Germany.

Queen Alexandra's intimation of her desire that all ladies present at the coronation of King Edward in June next shall wear dresses of British-made materials and embroidered by British workwomen has been received with mixed feelings. The queen's desire, conveyed through a letter addressed to Lady Amberley, of Hackett, will be accepted, of course, as in the nature of a command, hence there is great jubilation among the West End tradespeople. But there are misgivings and disappointments in society, which are accustomed to patronize Parisian modes.

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CAUSES NIGHTMARE IN RUSSIA

Attitude of United States Toward This Continent Considered a Menace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—Newspapers here continue to comment on the isthmian conflict. The Russia says: "When a union of the South American republics has been definitely realized, with the United States of America at its head, they will form so powerful a combination in the latest improvements in ships, materials, construction, armor and guns."

The large part which Count von Walderssee is occupying in public attention has brought out many kindly comments on the countess, which always include a mention of the fact that she is an American. It is recalled that she is the only woman who ever came off victorious in the latest improvements in ships, materials, construction, armor and guns."

RESULTS OF BOILER TESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The admiralty has issued a highly technical record of the boiler testing race between the cruiser Hyacinth, fitted with water tube boilers, and the cruiser Minerva, having cylindrical or Scotch boilers. Rear Admiral Sir William Domville, chairman of the boiler committee, "refrains from expressing any opinion," but he points out that the Hyacinth's coal consumption was 550 tons and that the Minerva's was 451 tons. The maximum horse-power developed during a certain two hours' run was 8,700 for the Minerva and 10,000 for the Hyacinth, without the latter perceptibly gaining on the former in the radius of action, so far as coal was concerned, at 7,000 horse-power, was for the Hyacinth 2,930 miles and for the Minerva 3,600 miles.

Provinces in Venezuela Revolt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—According to advices from Caracas the Venezuelan state of Carabobo, the former province of Guairico and the town of Aragua have revolted against President Castro, saying a rebellion is imminent. Declarations from the Herald. Guin Petro is the head of the revolutionary movement, which includes many prominent members of the liberal party.

Von Buelow to Meet with Rulers.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—It was semi-officially announced today that, according to the czar's wish, Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, will be present at the meeting between Emperor William and the czar, of Dantes.

KING EDWARD AND REJANE

Monarch Seeks Actress in Morning and Asks Her Forgiveness in Afternoon.

EIGHTH FOR COLUMBIA

Old Yacht Scores Another Triumph Over New One at Oyster Bay.

LIPTON'S STEAM YACHT PIPES A SALUTE

Victor's Thrice-Vanquished Foe Among the Applauders.

CONSTITUTION, HOWEVER, QUITS EARLY

Columbia's Success is a Somewhat One-Sided Affair.

NOW COMES REAL TRIALS OFF NEWPORT

Last Year's Champion of America's Cup and the Younger Aspirant Will Have Final Contest for Defender's Cup.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 24.—Columbia gained across the finish line at eight minutes past 7 o'clock this afternoon, for the eighth time a winner over Constitution. And the most cordial salute that greeted the old champion came from the steam yacht Erin, having on board Sir Thomas Lipton, who had himself been beaten three times by the same boat.

There was no second, for Constitution had quit. After sailing once around the triangular course of the Seawanhaka club, with Columbia forty-seven seconds a winner, having gained on every leg, both boats ran into a terrific rain squall. They groped about for some time in the downpour and shifting breezes, hardly able to see two lengths ahead. At last the weather cleared a bit. Columbia picked up the mark which was the first second round and stood for it.

Constitution, however, had already withdrawn. Having sent down its top sail it was headed for Oyster Bay. Columbia kept on, finished the race, and takes the cup.

Today's race marks the finish of the preliminary or tuning up series between Constitution and Columbia. They now come to the trial races of Newport under the auspices of the New York Yacht club. The boat winning two out of three of these, provided there has been a fair test of speed in average cup conditions, will undoubtedly be selected as America's cup committee to sail in the international races against Shamrock II.

Each Has Eight Windings.

Since the first of July the two candidates for the honor of defending the cup have made eighteen starts. Out of these there have been sixteen finishes, an unusually large number. Constitution has won eight and Columbia eight. But these figures, taken alone, do not quite represent the respective merits of the two boats as shown by the contests already sailed. A brief review of the results shows that Constitution has shown superiority in light breezes and smooth seas only. Columbia has never been beaten in anything like a steady breeze, with one exception, which was on August 10, of Newport, when it suffered a mishap in a hard hammer to windward in the strongest breeze of the whole series. When the accident occurred it was ahead of Constitution in the weather and it is the general opinion that it would have beaten the new boat had it not been obliged to luff into the wind for more than five minutes. However the performance of Constitution on that day was a grand one. The wind piped up to twenty-four knots at times, and the yacht took a heavy sea and hard puffs, even with a club topsail aloft, in admirable style.

The first race on July 1 was won by Columbia in a ten-knot southeaster. On July 3 Columbia became disabled three miles from the start, when it had a lead, and Constitution refused to take a walkover. On July 6 and 8, in light airs, at no time blowing over six knots, and most of the time under four, Constitution showed up in wonderful form and gave the old boat two decisive beatings. On the 10th of July Constitution started, but the wind fell and Constitution refused to take a walkover. On August 10 in the hard race already mentioned, on August 12 Columbia won on the time allowance in a close finish in light and fluky winds. They started on August 14 in a light breeze on a windward and leeward course. The wind fell after four hours of drifting both withdrew, being then on even terms. Then came the light air Larchmont races in the Sound on August 16 and 17, which Constitution took, one by a large margin and the other by only a few seconds. The two races were the Seawanhaka course Thursday and the decisive victory of Columbia is still fresh in the minds of the yachtsmen. Today's race, the last of the long preliminary series, tells its own story.

When Constitution Flourished.

Then came the races during the cruise of the New York Yacht club in the light breeze of the Sound. Constitution took three to the Columbia's one. On July 24 Columbia took the Astor cup on the Newport course in handsome style and Constitution went to Bristol to charge its rig. Its managers not being satisfied with its performance, they came together on August 10 in the hard race already mentioned. On August 12 Columbia won on the time allowance in a close finish in light and fluky winds. They started on August 14 in a light breeze on a windward and leeward course. The wind fell after four hours of drifting both withdrew, being then on even terms. Then came the light air Larchmont races in the Sound on August 16 and 17, which Constitution took, one by a large margin and the other by only a few seconds. The two races were the Seawanhaka course Thursday and the decisive victory of Columbia is still fresh in the minds of the yachtsmen. Today's race, the last of the long preliminary series, tells its own story.

Lipton Justifies the Quitting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen by an Associated Press representative after the races said: "The weather was bad for racing and I think Constitution did the right thing in stopping when it did. In that thick weather there was no use taking chances of an accident, either of collision or of running aground. Our yachts on both sides of the water had had experiences enough of that kind."

Lipton also said that he had no anything regarding the merits of either Columbia or Constitution. On board Erin, as guest of Shamrock's owner, were Lieutenant Colonel Burbank and his daughters and several other officers. Captain Scammon and Victor Hamilton also saw the races from Erin. The former laughingly said to the newspaper men: "You brought us out here to give us a soaking, what will you do with us if we take the cup?"

William Butler Dunken, Constitution's manager, when asked why he quit, said: "We have to when the weather got thick and I supposed Columbia had also quit. I shall take Constitution east tonight if the weather clears and there will be no more races until the trial races."

Barrett Commissioner General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—John Barrett has been appointed commissioner general for Asia and Australia in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. Two other commissioners are to be named, one to Europe and one for South America.

OBJECTS TO SUCH INOCULATION

Dr. Brouard Disapproves of Dr. Garnault's Personal Tuberculosis Test.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Dr. Brouard, head of the Paris Academy of Medicine, publishes a statement in which he disapproves Dr. Garnault's intention to inoculate himself with the virus of bovine tuberculosis in order to test the value of Prof. Koch's theory that such tuberculosis is not transmissible to human beings. Dr. Brouard says it is a foolish risk to take and will prove nothing, because if Dr. Garnault does not take consumption it will show that his system is able to resist the tuberculosis microbe, not that the germ is incapable of affecting weaker persons.

Dr. Brouard refers to the case of a view of two men who have just died in Cuba after allowing themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes infected with yellow fever for the sake of experimenting.

PORTER AND KING OF GREECE

United States Ambassador Lunches with George After a Mountain Ramble.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Horace Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, is enjoying the second part of his vacation at Aix-les-Bains, after he had remained long enough at Etrat to review the popularity of that seashore resort among the Americans. Yesterday he took a long ramble aloft with King George of Greece among the mountains. The two had a modest luncheon in a quaint old village inn, returning at 4 in the evening, tired but delighted with the picturesque views of out-of-the-way Savoy. Their conversation was informal. Current political questions were carefully avoided. Nobody accompanied either the king or the ambassador. The two were together alone the whole day.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair, Continued Warm, Sunday and Monday; Southerly Winds.

1 Turk Yields to French Pressure

Plain Talk to Czar by Kaiser, Columbia Again the Victor. Pence Prospects in Strike.

2 Omaha Seizes Cheyenne Indians.

Hourke Family's Costly Temper. Nebraska Teachers Cut Rates. 3 Delegations to State Conventions.

4 Propose Pledges for Palma.

Victims of Sunken Islander. 5 Horse Races on Many Tracks. Harahan for Hays' Place.

6 Last Week in Omaha Society.

Europeans in Fear of America. For Smuggling in Chinamen. 7 Democratic Aid to Meet Early. South Omaha Local Affairs.

8 Council Bluffs and Iowa.

9 Wearers of the Padded Gloves. Foot Ball Men Go Into Camp. 10 Wizard Edison's Latest Triumph.

11 New Ideas in Tunnel Work.

Woman Proves Hard to Kill. Court Hears Grading Case. 12 Woman's Her Ways and Whims.

13 Amusements and Musical Notes.

Enches of Local Ante Rooms. 14 Editorial and Comment.

15 Galt Week of Knights Templars.

Greeting from Lipton to America. Hints on Heat and Humidity. 16 "The Firebrand."

17 Condition of Trade in Omaha.

20 Wabash Railroad Branches Out.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. .... 67 1 p. m. .... 88 6 a. m. .... 68 2 p. m. .... 88 7 a. m. .... 68 3 p. m. .... 88 8 a. m. .... 70 4 p. m. .... 88 9 a. m. .... 73 5 p. m. .... 88 10 a. m. .... 77 6 p. m. .... 88 11 a. m. .... 81 7 p. m. .... 88 12 m. .... 81 7 p. m. .... 88

DIVORCED MAGNATE MARRIED

Henry M. Flieger and Miss Mary L. Kennan Joined in Wedding at Kennansville.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—The marriage of Henry M. Flieger to Miss Mary L. Kennan occurred today at Kennansville, N. C., and was witnessed by a small party of friends. A special train was sent to Flieger and the wedding guests left this city at 7 o'clock this morning and arrived at Warsaw, a distance of fifty miles, in sixty minutes. The party from Wilmington consisted of Mr. Flieger and his attorney, Mr. Ashley of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dick, Captain W. R. Kenan, Mr. Kenan, Mr. Kenan, Jr., and her sister, Miss Sarah Kenan, arrived at Kennansville yesterday, the bride's mother and another daughter, Mrs. J. C. Wise, having preceded them by several days.

Mr. Flieger, who is 72 years old, three weeks ago obtained a divorce under the new Florida law on the ground of his wife's insanity.

SCIENTISTS REACH DENVER

Preparing for the Convention of Association for the Advancement of Science.

DENVER, Aug. 24.—Members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science are arriving in this city to attend the annual convention of the association and its affiliated organizations. Prof. L. Woodward, dean of the faculty of pure science of Columbia university, who is the retiring president, is already in the city. He will deliver his farewell address on next Tuesday and surrender the gavel to his successor, Dr. Charles S. Minot of Harvard university. Among those present are Dr. William J. Vassar, director of the Bureau of Ethnology in Washington; Dr. T. D. McDougall, director of the New York botanical gardens; Leroy C. Corley, professor of physics at Vassar; Ephraim Miller, professor of mathematics at the University of Kansas; and Prof. L. H. Fernald, head of the agricultural department of the Iowa university.

The executive council of the association met this afternoon to pass upon applications for membership and the papers to be read at the sessions of the various sections.

The Association of Economic Entomologists is holding its meeting today.

SENATOR DEPEW HOME AGAIN